1.11 The Role of Individuals in Driving Medical Change, c1250-Present: Test Pack

EDEXCEL 1HI0 · about 15 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions. You are advised to spend about 15 minutes on this pack.

1 Name the ancient physician whose theory of the four humours dominated European medicine for many centuries.

(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)

2 Give the disease Edward Jenner's vaccination method was developed to prevent.

(Total for Question 2 is 1 mark)

3 Give one way luck or chance has affected medical discoveries, with a brief example.

(Total for Question 3 is 1 mark)

4 State one contribution William Harvey made to medical knowledge.

(Total for Question 4 is 2 marks)

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5 State two ways in which an individual doctor's reputation could slow acceptance of their discoveries.

(Total for Question 5 is 2 marks)

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6 Explain one way in which the influence of individuals and the influence of institutions were different in bringing about medical change over the period c1250 to the present.

(Total for Question 6 is 4 marks)

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Mark scheme · 1.11 The Role of Individuals in Driving Medical Change, c1250-Present: Test Pack

Question 1

Galen (accept Hippocrates, who first set out the theory) **B1**

Answer: Galen (accept Hippocrates)

Question 2

smallpox **B1**

Answer: Smallpox

Question 3

e.g. Fleming's accidental mould contamination in 1928 led to the discovery of penicillin **B1**

Answer: Fleming's accidental mould contamination in 1928 led to the discovery of penicillin.

Question 4

identifies a contribution, e.g. showing how blood circulates **B1**

supporting detail, e.g. demonstrated the role of the heart in pumping blood and described venous return **B1**

Answer: He explained blood circulation, showing the heart pumps blood around the body and demonstrating venous return.

Question 5

one valid way, e.g. a doctor without academic or social standing was distrusted; a reputation as an outsider or for unorthodox views made others dismiss the work; a rival's greater reputation (e.g. Galen's authority) was trusted instead; a difficult or arrogant personality alienated colleagues, oe **B1**

a second, different valid way, oe **B1**

Answer: Any two, e.g. lacking academic or social standing, so claims were distrusted; being seen as an outsider or unorthodox; a rival with greater authority being believed instead; a difficult personality alienating colleagues.

Question 6

individuals could introduce radically new ideas quickly through discovery or experiment, for example Vesalius challenging anatomical errors by dissection, whereas institutions tended to change more slowly **B2**

institutions provided the framework for wider acceptance and application of ideas, for example universities, medical colleges and learned societies testing, teaching and legitimising discoveries so that individuals alone rarely achieved widespread change without institutional support **B2**

Answer: Individuals could introduce radical new ideas quickly by innovative work, but institutions were needed to test, teach and legitimise those ideas before they became widely used.

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